MCO P4400.79

PROVISIONING MANUAL

U.S. MARINE CORPS

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From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: PROVISIONING MANUAL

Encl: (1) LOCATOR SHEET

1. Purpose. To publish instructions and procedures for information, guidance, and compliance concerning the functions and operations incident to the Marine Corps provisioning.

2. Cancellation. MCO P4400.79E.

3. Information. This Manual implements Department of Defense (DoD) provisioning policy.

4. Summary of Revision. This revision contains a substantial number of changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.

5. Recommendations. Recommendations concerning the contents of this Manual are invited. Such recommendations shall be forwarded to the Commanding General, Marine Corps Research, Development, and Acquisition Command (CG MCRDAC) (PSL-P) via the appropriate chain of command.

6. Reserve Applicability. This Manual is applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve.

7. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.

JR DAILEY
By direction

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ENCLOSURE (1)

RECORD OF CHANGES

Log completed change action as indicated.

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Signature of Person Incorporating Change

PROVISIONING MANUAL

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CHAPTER 1

BASIC PROVISIONING POLICY

CHAPTER 1

BASIC PROVISIONING POLICY

1000. PURPOSE. This Manual establishes Marine Corps policy to procure equipment being introduced into the Marine Corps. This policy will be implemented to determine the range and quantity of repair parts, special tools, and publications required for the initial support of new equipment as established by DoD Instruction 4140.40 and MCO P4400.39. Provisioning must include the identification, selection, and acquisition of initial support items required for maintenance and provide instructions to ensure these items are positioned in the supply system and maintenance echelons before new equipment is placed in service.

1001. BACKGROUND. There is a continuing requirement to improve the initial support of new equipment being introduced into the Marine Corps. To support this effort, there is a need for increased accuracy when determining and costing the range and quantity of repair parts. A more responsive method for accomplishing the provisioning procedures is required to ensure the timely introduction and support of new equipment into the Marine Corps.

1002. DEFINITIONS. Definitions as they apply to this Manual are contained in appendix A.

1003. OBJECTIVES

1. To establish policy for the provisioning process that ensures all support items required for garrison operating level (GOL), Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel Requirements (PWRMR), and initial system stock of Marine Corps-managed items are available and in protected status within the stores system prior to the established ready-for-issue (RFI) date.

2. To develop a logistics support plan to assure that:

a. The provisioning planning process starts during the concept exploration phase of the system acquisition process. A MCO in the 4105 series to be published, should be consulted for different types of acquisitions and when the provisioning process should start. However, regardless of the type of acquisition, provisioning planning will focus on the following: early funding estimates for budgetary planning, validation of maintenance and nonmaintenance items, identification of support items, and (during production) the acquisition and distribution of the support items.

b. Source, maintenance, recoverability (SMR), and criticality codes for new support items are assigned per MCO 4400.120 and verified. The assignment and verification shall be made during the maintenance evaluation in consonance with the Logistics Support Analysis/Logistics Support Analysis Record (LSA/LSAR) and the Level-of-Repair Analysis (LORA) processes.

c. The planning, budgeting, and SMR coding processes occur prior to the procurement of support items. During these events, the use of the Spares Acquisition Integrated with Production (SAIP) program techniques contained in appendix B of this Manual and DoD Instruction 4245.12, will be evaluated for potential cost savings. Further, the requirements of MCO 4200.22 will be followed to ensure early identification of the optimum method(s) to procure spare parts.

d. The range and quantity of initial support items required for PWRMR will be restricted to criticality code 5 items only and are determined by combat usage experience or by probability of failure under combat environmental conditions.

e. The support items, which are susceptible to sporadic failures and peculiar to a planned critical low-density (CLD) end item, are identified during the maintenance evaluation for use in development of a CLD allowance.

1004. MARINE CORPS PROVISIONING POLICY

1. The range and quantity of support items required for the initial fielding of new weapon systems/equipment shall be established per chapter 3 of this Manual. The types of stocks that can be established, depending upon the type of weapon system/equipment (as defined in paragraph 1004.4) and the support concept established by the MCRDAC Program Manager (PM), are:

a. GOL (retail stock).

b. PWRMR.

c. Initial system stock (wholesale stock) of Marine Corps-managed items.

d. CLD allowance.

2. The range and quantity of support items required shall be based on the data developed during the LSA process, usage date obtained when the weapon system/equipment is fielded using intern contractor support (ICS), established or predicted maintenance replacement rates (MRR), level of maintenance authorized; SMR and criticality code assignment; end item combat essentiality code assignment; end item density; and day levels authorized. The variability in day levels authorized prohibits the establishment of fixed day levels.

Consequently, authorized day levels will vary at the time of provisioning based on the average order ship times (OST) being experienced by each Supported Activities Supply System (SASSY) Management Unit (SMU). The above will be used as input data for the computations contained in chapter 3 of this Manual.

3. The initial stock levels will be developed by Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB), Albany, per chapter 3 of this Manual. The Fleet Marine Force (FMF) units will be provided an initial issue quantity. The initial stock levels normally remains fixed during a demand development period of 24 months for each support item unless the item meets the initial requisitioning quantity (RQ) as established during the provisioning process. However, when a support item has not met this initial RQ or has experienced no usage during the initial protection period, the 24-month period will be extended an additional 24 months. A minimum retention level equal to the past 24 months issue history quantity or on hand quantities, whichever is greater, shall be established.

4. To assure that end items are provided optimum initial support, the following shall apply:

a. Combat-Essential Equipment

(1) Combat-essential equipment will be identified in the Letter of Adoption and Procurement (LAP), Provisioning Guidance Data, and Materiel Fielding Plan (MFP). These end items will be provided an initial stockage of support items that includes GOL and PWRMR. In addition, system stock levels of Marine Corps managed items will be established.

(2) Combat-essential equipment that meet the criteria outlined in MCO P4400.150 and combat-essential equipment which requires special management actions will be designated as CLD in the LAP. A reliable MRR may not be established for support items of CLD equipment due to a short series of failure occurrences. Therefore, the following shall apply for all CLD end items:

(a) The LAP will designate those units authorized a CLD allowance. This information shall be maintained in support data and documents. All CLD items will be identified for support under the weapon system support programs. Policy regarding secondary items for CLD equipment is addressed in MCO P4400.150.

(b) The CLD allowances are mandatory and are the minimum number of support items required to ensure adequate support of CLD end items. Changes in CLD allowances of secondary reparables will be forwarded to the CG MCLB, Albany, GA 31704-5001.

b. Cold/Extreme Cold Climate and Desert Operation Equipment (Table of Authorized Materiel (TAM) Type 3). Compute and procure an initial allowance of Marine Corps-managed support items peculiar to the new replacement end item. War reserve computations based on the equipment densities and levels cited in MCO 4000.10 will be used.

c. Mission Support Equipment

(1) Equipment required to support the FMF, including training equipment, will be provided a computed allowance of support items. However, as this equipment is not considered combat essential, only GOL and system stock of Marine Corps-managed items are authorized. The allowance levels and computations will be per chapter 3.

(2) Initial and continued support of Marine Corps Training devices (Navy Cognizance Symbol 20) will be obtained per MCO P5290.1.

d. Class VIII Equipment (Medical Support Equipment). Medical and dental equipment required to support the FMF will have an allowance of support items computed per MCO 6700.2. Further, MCO P4400.39 assumes that returns from field maintenance would not be realized until D+45 for secondary reparables; however, the Medical Logistics Company will encounter no delay.

e. Commercial Equipment. Commercial equipment peculiar to bases, posts, and stations will not be provisioned. A support package may be procured per MIL-C-82177 to support each unit's density of equipment for the support period designated in the procurement document (i.e., Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIRP) contract). Commercial equipment procured for use by the FMF as tactical equipment will be afforded standard provisioning support.

f. Special Purpose Tools. The procurement of special purpose tools (fixtures, jigs, and test equipment) to support the initial issue of end items will be the responsibility of the MCRDAC PM's. The provisioning of these special purpose tools will be the responsibility of the CG MCLB, Albany.

g. Batteries. The procurement of batteries to support end items will be the responsibility of the CG MCLB, Albany. The procurement is to include batteries for initial turn on, GOL and PWRMR. In addition system stock of Marine Corps-managed batteries is required.

5. A standard for provisioning is established in this Manual which is applicable to the provisioning of all equipment for which initial allowances of support items are authorized. The only deviations from this standard will be those listed herein, or as otherwise directed by CG MCRDAC for specific equipment. Support items common to both end items being replaced and new end items should already be available through normal replenishment. Therefore, GOL allowances of common support items are not authorized. However, when MCLB, Albany, determines that significant increases in repair parts densities, maintenance replacement rates, or organization equipment will occur, common repair parts may be provided on a case-by-case (equipment) basis.

a. Initial GOL

(1) For consumable items, the level of stocks authorized for FMF units are based on the average OST and will not include a safety level. Requirements will be computed per paragraph 3003.1 of this Manual.

(2) For reparable items, the operational requirements and maintenance capabilities of the FMF organizations are the primary factors in determining the extent of items to be repaired and stockage levels established. Stockage levels for support units and/or reparable issue points (RIP) are based on the average OST, MRR's, repair rates (RR), repair cycle time (RCT), and resupply rate (RSR). Stockage requirements for reparable items are determined on the basis of one maintenance float for Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) and brigade service support group (BSSG), with the exception of those units which are authorized CLD allowances and are designated as RIP accounts. While the determination of initial requirements will be based on a single maintenance float, all items do not have to be held at the one control point within the MEF.

(3) Prior to determining the required GOL support items for new equipment, liaison should be made with the CG's FMF's Atlantic (Lant) and Pacific (Pac) in an effort to identify those incidences where allowances do not meet known deployment requirements on similar or like items. In this regard, when a support item computes a GOL requirement of one or more for a given MEF, then the deployment status of the using units must be considered prior to making a final determination of GOL requirements. This policy does not apply to support items for which a zero allowance computation occurs.

(4) For end items having a 1-year or longer warranty an allowance of reparables and discrete consumables will be authorized. The authorized day level of this allowance will be equal to the contractual turn-around time, as stated in the warranty. This policy applies to continental United States (CONUS) units. Outside of CONUS, units are authorized the normal GOL of repair parts.

(5) The GOL is not authorized when a Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) is established with the end item contractor permitting force service support groups (FSSG) to acquire parts as needed, except for new scheduled maintenance items; such as air, fuel, oil filters, etc. This does not apply to CLD.

(6) TAM type 3 items are not authorized for GOL.

(7) For normal density end items, support items are not authorized when the Marine Corps is already registered as a user. For procurements that extend over a long period of time and require more than one provisioning effort, the repair parts that

are designated as new to the first provisioning effort will be designated as new for subsequent provisioning efforts unless usage data has been developed to indicate otherwise. In the event that the subsequent provisioning efforts are for supporting units that have not received the end item previously, the support items will be treated as new items.

(8) For Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) and Norway, a 60-day level of GOL for consumables and reparables will be computed using the item's combat maintenance replacement rate. Reparables will be computed using the procedures defined in paragraph 3004.2 of this Manual. These requirements will be provided regardless of whether the items are established or are new to the supply system.

b. Initial CLD. The range and quantity of support items are the base level of assets authorized and required, regardless of usage, and as such are the minimum mandatory stockage levels.

(1) A 180-day level of stock based on the combat maintenance rate is authorized. All items stocked must have a criticality code of 5.

(2) The CLD allowance authorized day levels will be the same for all using units regardless of their deployment status. However, the procedures described in paragraph 1004.5a (3), preceding, apply to CLD end items.

(3) For support items which have a criticality code of 5 and which do not compute an allowance for a 180-day period, a quantity of one is authorized except when precluded by one of the following conditions:

(a) The using unit has received the item from a previous provisioning effort or has established demand history at their supporting SMU.

(b) The repair part is readily available on the commercial market and is not a discrete consumable or reparable.

c. War Reserve Level. Authorized war reserve level, war reserve materiel requirement (WRMR), support and resupply, shall be per MCO P4400.39. The war reserve requirement will be computed based on the full period of support planned for each MEF. The WRMR level will consist of requirements for the first 60 days of combat (PWRMR) and the remainder (other war reserve materiel requirement (OWRMR)) will be registered with the appropriate IMM.

(1) For CLD end items, spare parts or repair parts for PWRMR are included in the 180-day CLD initial issue provisioning (IIP) computation.

(2) For TAM type 3 items, only those parts peculiar to the type 3 items will be computed for PWRMR.

(2) PWRMR computations, except class VIII, will assume delays in establishing intermediate maintenance capabilities per MCO P4400.39.

(4) When PWRMR requirements do not compute an allowance for a 60-day period, one each of any support item, criticality code 5, may be authorized for the fourth echelon support unit if usage of one or more is predicted during 1 year of combat. This 1-year period computation is authorized or precluded based on the following conditions:

(a) The 1-year computation is authorized if the support units are authorized fourth echelon maintenance.

(b) The 1-year computation is not authorized if the Marine Corps is already registered as a user and the part is stocked by an IMM and MCLB, Albany has ensured that stockage levels will be maintained by the IMM.

(c) The 1-year computation is not authorized if the repair part is a consumable which is readily available on the commercial market.

(d) The 1-year computation is not authorized if the repair part is a consumable and is unique to a reparable item only.

d. Initial System Stock. Initial system stock requirements of Marine Corps-managed items will be established during the provisioning process. This stock is used to provide support for the new equipment during the demand development period when actual usage is being established. In establishing the levels to be available from the stores system, consideration must be given to the total anticipated demand for the support item from the equipment being provisioned, to include MPS requirements, and the procurement lead time.

6. During the procurement of additional quantities of equipment already in use, engineering changes may be incorporated resulting in differences in design from the original equipment. As such, the acquisition of stock levels of Marine Corps-managed items is only authorized for those parts selected as maintenance significant which are peculiar to the new equipment. In determining the level of stocks required, the criteria cited in paragraph 1004.5, above, will be used.

7. Initial support levels of spare parts and repair parts to satisfy the mobilization training requirement will be determined in the same manner as outlined in paragraph 1004.5, above. No level of initial system stock will be acquired to support the mobilization reserve density of end items, unless the end item procurement was initiated only to support the mobilization reserve. In these cases, levels for system stock requirements of Marine Corps-managed items, as cited in

paragraph 1004.5, above, will be acquired only for parts peculiar to the end item being provisioned.

8. End items or components required for system stock replenishment which require peculiar repair parts will be provisioned. Peculiar Marine Corps-managed support items requirements will be computed based on the total rebuy quantity and procured for system stock. These peculiar repair parts will be protected from being excessed from the Marine Corps supply system.

9. Initial issue scheduling procedures and reporting requirements will be per chapter 4 of this Manual.

10. The following policy shall apply to all pre-fielded end items or components that are centrally managed and procured by the MCLB, Albany:

a. All procurement documents will contain provisioning requirements when repair parts support is required.

b. In the event an initial issue is required for the initial support of a new or significantly redesigned end item or component, the MCLB, Albany, will establish a project number and a milestone schedule.

1005. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The CG MCRDAC has the following responsibilities:

a. MCRDAC (PSL) is responsible for provisioning policy within the Marine Corps.

b. MCRDAC (PSL) will coordinate provisioning cross-service agreements with other military services.

c. The PM will provide assistance to MCLB, Albany on matters concerning delays or problem areas in obtaining provisioning technical documentation, national stock numbers (NSN), or acquisition of initial support items that may delay the planned initial operational capability (IOC)/in-service date for new equipment.

d. The PM's will request, from MCLB, Albany, requirements for provisioning technical documentation to support the acquisition.

e. The PM's will include requirements, as identified by MCLB, Albany, for ordering support items and provisioning technical documentation in all procurement documents where provisioning is required, as follows:

(1) The provisions of MIL-STD-1388-1/2 and MIL-STD-1561 will be included for equipment issued or stocked for FMF use.

(2) Project orders to the MCLB's, Albany and Barstow, will contain provisioning requirements when initial support of the fabricated or modified item is required.

(3) The provisions of MIL-C-82177 will be included when an initial support package is required for selected commercial mission support type equipment.

(4) The applicable cross-service agreement will be included in all end item MIPR's/Request for Contractual Procurement (RCP's) to other military services.

(5) The PM should update the MFP when MCLB, Albany, advises of a provisioning schedule change.

f. The PM will direct MCLB, Albany, to release the initial issue after notification by MCLB, Albany, that adequate supply levels of support items are available.

2. The CG MCLB, Albany, shall:

a. Develop initial provisioning budget documentation and estimate funds required to finance the complete initial stockage level requirement. These estimates will include Procurement Marine Corps (PMC) and stock fund account (SFA) funding required. This data will be provided per the policy and guidelines established by the CG MCRDAC Comptroller (CP).

b. Assign a three digit provisioning project control number to each project requiring separate provisioning of the end item.

c. Participate in the LSA/LORA process during an equipment acquisition per MCO 4856.1 and MCO P4105.xx. Through the LSA/LORA process, support items and maintenance tasks will be reviewed and verified for use in determining initial support requirements. Ensure that the LSA/LORA are used for requirements determination, SMR code assignment and identification of diminishing manufacturing sources.

d. Assign source maintenance and recoverability codes (SMRC) per MCO 4400.120, essentiality codes, per MIL-STD-1388-2A, and demilitarization codes per DoD 4160.21-M, during the provisioning process. The codes shall be in consonance with the approved LORA, LSA/LSAR and maintenance concept.

e. Provide a revised provisioning schedule to the PM as input for the MFP when changes occur that effect the planned RFI date.

f. Determine the range and quantity of support items for initial support of end items as follows:

(1) When the introduction of new end items is to be phased in over a period which extends into different fiscal years, a separate provisioning project will be established

for the phased initial issue. However, quantities of different models (variants) of end items on procurement in the same year will be rolled up for the purpose of computing the common spare/repair parts by MEF. This total quantity of common spare/repair parts will then be allocated as appropriate to coincide with the end items being fielded.

(2) When ICS has been used to field a weapon system/equipment and there will be a follow-on provisioning effort the following applies. After the initial issue is computed the items provided as ICS will be taken into consideration prior to procuring/issuing the provisioning initial issue (i.e., II comp quantity - ICS quantity = II quantity).

(3) For mission support equipment, if the 30-day computation fails to authorize one or more peculiar criticality code 1 reparable, then a minimum of one Criticality Code 1 reparable will be authorized for the Marine Corps school. Deviations are not authorized for consumable items.

(4) Marine Corps formal schools are as follows:

(a) Communication-Electronics School, Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC), Twentynine Palms, California.

(b) Marine Corps Engineer Schools, Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

(c) Marine Corps Service Support Schools, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

(d) Assault Amphibian School, Schools Battalion, MCB, Camp Pendleton, California (for the tracked vehicle basic and intermediate repair course).

(e) Schools Branch, MCLB, Albany, Georgia (for the test instrument repair course and small missile maintenance course).

(f) Small Missile Maintenance School (SMMS), MCLB, Albany, Georgia.

(g) Infantry Training School, MCB, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

(h) Infantry Training School, MCB, Camp Pendleton, California.

(i) The Basic School, MCB, Quantico, Virginia.

(5) Apprise the PM when the provisioning project is RFI.

g. Initial support requirements shall be screened per MCO P4400.77 for availability of assets and NSN's prior to procurement action.

h. Recommend to the PM that the SAIP procedures be incorporated when they have determined that a cost savings can be realized.

i. Develop requirements for submission of a provisioning items order (PIO) prior to the release of the end item procurement document when requested by the PM.

j. Ensure that preservation, packaging and packing (PP&P) requirements are included as a part of each PIO. These requirements should be the most economical, consistent with need, and per existing standards.

k. Use all priority designators in Force Activity Designators II through IV, per MCO 4400.16. When it becomes apparent that the RFI date of a provisioning requirement cannot be met, the priority designator should be upgraded.

l. Provide the following data required by the provisioning requirements statement when requested by the appropriate Defense Supply Center, General Services Administration (GSA), or other applicable service:

(1) The location, date, time and number of days of the provisioning guidance conference.

(2) The date that the provisioning parts list (PPL), common and bulk items list (CBIL) or short form provisioning parts list (SFPPL) with manufacturer or commercial manuals, are required.

m. Establish procedures and schedules for development and transmission of Supply Support Requests (SSR) (for consumable items), nonconsumable item materiel support requests (NIMSR) (for reparable items), and NSN assignment to Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)/GSA or to a weapon integrated materiel manager, and forward per DoD 4140.26, MCO P4410.22, and DoD 4100.39 respectively.

n. When interim contractor support is provided, develop and coordinate with the PM a transition plan (TP). The TP is used by MCLB, Albany, to ensure that the orderly transition from contractor support to Marine Corps support is accomplished. The approved TP shall be forwarded to the PM.

o. Consider the following factors in determining provisioning requirements.

(1) Lead-time. Obtain actual PLT experience from contractors or from the IMM in the case of Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) H, J, and L items.

(2) Planning factors for computations per chapter 3. Ensure accuracy of factors such as:

(a) Part application per equipment.

(b) Unit of measure/unit of issue.

(c) Planned equipment densities.

(d) Planned activation schedules and program forecast periods.

(e) Planned equipment distribution.

(f) Planned distribution rate of end items.

(g) Failure and repair factors.

(h) SMR code assignment.

(i) LSA/LORA data.

(j) Arithmetical computations.

(k) Program time base(s).

(3) Item identification data. Obtain special data, as necessary, to ensure positive identification of the item and of other military users to facilitate using existing assets in lieu of new procurement.

(4) Method of procurement. Determine practicality and economy of direct procurement of vendor items in lieu of procurement from the prime contractor per MCO 4200.22. However, this will be accomplished as an adjunct to the provisioning process and shall not cause delay in attaining the scheduled RFI date. Also, when it is determined during the provisioning phase that a contractor or vendor will not produce an item for the life of the weapon system/equipment (diminishing manufacturing sources) the procedures as outlined in MCO 4420.5 will be followed for life-of-type buys.

(5) Review and approval. Require review and approval of provisioning requirements. Per internal MCLB, Albany procedures.

p. Establish a provisioning effectiveness evaluation system that ensures the IIP support sustains equipment readiness at minimum cost and minimized contribution to excesses at the end of

the demand development period. This system should use the weapon system code and identification number to identify usage against a specific application. Provide the CG MCRDAC (PSL) an annual assessment of provisioning effectiveness by end item and Division/Wing/FSSG MEF.

q. Develop and maintain procedures for collecting, evaluating, and storing the following empirical data to be used for initial requirements determination. Based on the evaluation and significance of the data, take required action, as follows:

(1) Procurement lead-time (minimum annual review):

(a) Administrative lead-time.

(b) Production lead-time.

(2) Fourth echelon secondary reparable data reported per MCO P4400.82 and MCO P4790.7 (annual review).

(3) Fifth echelon secondary reparable data (minimum semiannual review).

(4) OST (minimum annual review):

(a) User CONUS.

(b) BSSG, 1st Marine Brigade overseas.

(c) FSSG CONUS/overseas.

(5) Peacetime and combat maintenance replacement rates (minimum annual review):

(a) Establish and maintain combat/peacetime MRR's, RR's, RCT, OST, RSR's, Economies repair (batch) quantity, time to repair, and repair interval.

(b) Verify and update no later than annually the MRR's, RR's, RSR's and RCT used for initial allowance computations.

r. Notify the contracting officer and CG MCRDAC (PSD) immediately upon successful completion of contractor action. The format for such notification is optional, use either DD Form 250 (Materiel Inspection and Receiving Report) or letter of transmittal (LT), whichever is cited in the contract. Conversely, when provisioning data requirements are not required, MCLB, Albany, will notify the PM, with a copy to the contracting officer so that appropriate action can be initiated to delete the requirements from the contract and adjust the price accordingly.

s. Review the interservice provisioning support agreements annually for adequacy and develop required changes. Changes

should be sent to CG MCRDAC (PSL) for incorporation into the agreements. Request for guidance on policy, assistance, or CG MCRDAC representation required at conferences or meetings will be made to the CG MCRDAC (PSL).

t. Ensure that appropriate program data listed in table 1-1, including end item distribution, are considered in all phases of the provisioning process. The appropriate action office will be notified of any changes to the provisioning plans affecting the documents cited in table 1-1.

3. The FMF Commanders shall:

a. Provide for the identification, receipt and release of initial issue assets via SASSY Class I programs per chapter 4.

b. Direct the placing of equipment in service on the planned in-service date. Force commanders shall advise CG MCRDAC PM's and MCLB, Albany, when the end items are placed in service per paragraph 4001.4 of this Manual.

c. Protect the initial issue quantity from excess and/or disposal during the 2-year demand development period. If, at the end of the 2-year period, the GOL for an item so protected has not met the initial RQ or has experienced no usage, the protection period will be extended an additional 2 years and a minimum economic retention level equal to the past 2 years issue history quantity or the on-hand quantities, whichever is greater, shall be established.

d. Requisition GOL stocks of spare parts and repair parts peculiar to replacement end items and the authorized PWRMR when:

(1) The replacement end item is a make or model different from the previous one and an initial issue will not be made.

(2) There is an increase in end item allowances and initial issue will not be made.

e. Review CLD secondary reparable allowance item lists and forward changes to the CG MCLB, Albany when required. Ensure that the CLD and initial prepositioned war reserve (PWR) replacement items are requisitioned upon issue of on-hand assets per UM 4400-123.

4. Marine Corps Posts and Stations. Marine Corps posts and stations shall continue to budget funds required for replenishment of garrison operating stocks.

5. Marine Corps Reserve

a. Funds required for replenishment of garrison operating stocks will be budgeted by Marine Corps Reserve units.

b. The PWRMR for the 4th Division Wing Team (DWT) will be procured with PMC or SFA funds, as appropriate, and held in the stores system as protected stocks per MCO P4400.39.

c. When end items are procured with special guard and Reserve appropriations the initial spares for these items should also be procured with the special guard and Reserve appropriations.

PROVISIONING MANUAL

Table 1-1.--List of Documents Furnished to MCLB, Albany, To Guide Phase-in/Phase-Out of Marine Corps Equipment.

Sequence	Document	Office Responsible for Making Distribution to MCLB, Albany	Purpose
1	Marine Corps Five-Year Defense	Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) (LFF)	Alerts MCLB, Albany of end items for procurement and items planned for phase-out by the Marine Corps during subsequent 5 years.
2	ROC	CG MCRDAC (PSA)	Provide logistics review of new equipment to identify discrepancies or added requirements.
3	Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP)	CG MCRDAC PM	Official logistics planning document will be completed, in coordination with the ILSMT and forwarded to MCLB, Albany.
4	LAP	CG MCRDAC (PSL)	Advise MCLB, Albany of the latest end item replacement factors, life expectancy, planned phase-in of new items and phase-out of replaced items, and maintenance factors.
5	PMC Planning Execution Shopping List	CG MCRDAC (CP)	Notifies MCLB, Albany of the approved end items to be

Table 1-1.--List of Documents Furnished to MCLB, Albany, To Guide Phase-In/Phase-Out of Marine Corps Equipment--Continued.

Sequence	Document	Office Responsible for Making Distribution to MCLB, Albany	Purpose
			procured during the current fiscal year.
6	Field Budget Guidance (PMC)	CG MCRDAC (CP)	Shows latest changes to planning date.
7	Provisioning Guidance Data (PGD)	CG MCRDAC PM's	PGD is completed by the PM's in coordination with MCLB, Albany prior to the release of the procurement work order (PWO).
8	Request for Provisioning Requirements for PWO's	CG MCRDAC PM's	Provide inputs for data item description (DID) required by MCLB, Albany for inclusion in contracts.
9	Contract MIPR, RCP, MILSTRIP	CG MCRDAC (CP)	Advises MCLB, Albany of status of procurement delivery schedules, provisioning requirements, and other factors.
10	MFP	CG MCRDAC (PSL) for review CG MCRDAC PM's for publication	Advises MCLB, Albany of equipment being newly introduced into Marine Corps inventory and

Table 1-1.--List of Documents Furnished to MCLB, Albany, To Guide Phase-In/Phase-Out of Marine Corps Equipment--Continued.

Sequence	Document	Office Responsible for Marking Distribution to MCLB, Albany	Purpose
			logistics information being sent to field commanders and their instructions for placing the end item in service.

CHAPTER 2

APPLICATION OF SOURCE, MAINTENANCE, RECOVERABILITY, CRITICALITY, AND DEMILITARIZATION CODES

CHAPTER 2

APPLICATION OF SOURCE, MAINTENANCE, RECOVERABILITY, CRITICALITY, AND DEMILITARIZATION CODES

2000. PURPOSE. To establish uniform SMR, criticality, and DEMIL codes, and to prescribe policy for the application of these codes.

2001. SCOPE

1. Uniform SMR codes as designated in MCO 4400.120 will be used by the Marine Corps. Subject to the service options delineated herein, each service ensures that the coding structure is used by their logistics management system to accomplish uniformity and to provide a means of interservice communication of information on multiservice equipment.

2. The SMR codes are used to communicate maintenance and supply instructions to the various logistics support levels and using commands for the logistics support of systems, equipment, and end items. These codes are made available to their intended users by means of technical publications, such as allowance lists, illustrated parts breakdown (IPB) manuals, maintenance manuals, and supply documents. The codes are assigned to each support item based on the logistics support planned for the end item and its components.

3. The primary objective is to establish uniform policies, procedures, management tools, and means of communications that will promote interservice and integrated material support within the Marine Corps and among the military services. Thus, the establishment of uniform SMR codes is an essential step toward improving overall capabilities for more effective interservice and integrated support.

2002. POLICY

1. Uniform SMR codes established and defined in MCO 4400.120, criticality and DEMIL codes will be assigned to support items during the provisioning process of end items of material.

2. A support item may have a different source and maintenance code assigned to it based on the application of the support item within the end item, and different maintenance concepts for and end item, when there is multiservice usage.

3. The MCLB, Albany, is responsible for the assignment of all codes and ensuring that the codes are in consonance with the approved LORA, LSAR, and maintenance plan. Deviations from the

approved LORA, LSAR, and maintenance plan will be identified to the PM, documented and maintained in the provisioning project file. Recommendations on the coding of items may be requested from other military services, contractors, or vendors during the acquisition process; however, the MCLB, Albany, shall not delegate final coding.

4. The MCLB, Albany, will ensure that SMR codes are inserted and kept current in all applicable stocklists. These publications will be made available to the using/servicing and supply personnel on a timely basis. Disparities between stocklists, the master header information file (MHIF), and IIP lists should be reported to the CG MCLB (Code 850), Albany, by message or by using recommended changes to publications/logistics-maintenance data coding, depending on the urgency of the requirements.

5. When commercial or other military service maintenance and supply publications are adopted for use, SMR codes will be published as a supplement to those publications, as required.

2003. UNIFORM SMR CODE FORMAT. The uniform SMR code format is composed of three parts: A two-position source code, a two-position maintenance code, and a one-position recoverability code, as cited in figure 2-1.

Source Codes		Maintenance Codes		Recoverability Codes	
(1)	(2)	(3) Use	(4) Repair	(5)	(6)
Means of acquiring support items		Lowest maintenance level authorized to remove, replace, and use the	Indicates whether the item is to be repaired and identifies the lowest level of maintenance with the capability to perform complete repair, i.e., all authorized maintenance functions	Indicates disposition of item	S E R V I C E P E C U L I A R

Figure 2-1.--SMR Code Format.

1. Source Code (Two Positions). Codes entered in the first and second positions of the uniform format indicate the source for

acquiring the item for replacement purposes; i.e., procured and stocked, manufactured, or assembled. (See MCO 4400.120.)

2. Maintenance Codes (Two Positions). Codes entered in the third and fourth positions of the uniform code format are as follows: (MCO 4400.120 refers.)

a. Third Position. The maintenance code entered in the third position will indicate the lowest maintenance level authorized to remove/replace and use the item. The indicated maintenance level must have all the capabilities necessary to install and assure proper operation after installation of a replacement item (i.e., preinstallation inspection, testing, and postinstallation check-out).

b. Fourth Position. Because of service differences in communicating maintenance information, a maintenance code entry in this position is required by the Marine Corps but not required by all the services.

(1) The maintenance code is required for all Marine Corps equipment and shall be entered in the fourth position. The code indicates if the item is to be repaired and identifies the lowest maintenance level with the capability to perform complete repair (i.e., all authorized maintenance functions). The indicated maintenance level must have all repair capability (remove, replace, repair, assemble, manufacture, and test) for the support item. This does not preclude some repair which may be accomplished at a lower level of maintenance unless specifically excluded by the appropriate code.

(2) This position is for optional use on intraservice equipment. When a maintenance code is not used, a dash (-) will be entered. For multiservice equipment, this position will contain a uniform code assigned by the service(s) requiring the code.

3. Recoverability Code (One Position). The code entered in the fifth position of the uniform format indicates the required disposition of the support item. (See MCO 4400.120.)

4. Reserved for Service Option (One Position). Column 6 is reserved for internal management purposes of each service.

2004. ESSENTIALITY CODES (CRITICALITY CODES). The MCLB, Albany, will assign essentiality codes, per UM 4400-71, during the provisioning process to indicate whether or not the item is essential to enable the end item to function properly.

2005. DEMIL CODES. The MCLB, Albany, will assign DEMIL codes during the provisioning process for every new item to indicate

whether DEMIL is required and the DEMIL method is required per DoD 4160.21-M-1, Defense Demilitarization Manual.

CHAPTER 3

COMPUTATION OF INITIAL STOCKAGE LEVELS OF REPAIR PARTS

CHAPTER 3

COMPUTATION OF INITIAL STOCKAGE LEVELS OF REPAIR PARTS

3000. PURPOSE. To prescribe general policies to be followed for computation of initial stockage levels.

3001. BACKGROUND. Chapter 1 sets forth basic Marine Corps provisioning policy for initial support of new items introduced into the Marine Corps. Appendix C of this Manual and MCO P4400.39 provide instructions relative to the authorized initial stockage levels of repair parts to satisfy initial issue, PWRMR, and initial system stock requirements.

3002. POLICY APPLICABLE TO OVERALL COMPUTATIONS

1. The spares and repair parts included in initial stockage levels will be restricted to those:

a. Assigned critically codes of 1, 3, and 5 are authorized for GOL and system stocks. Only those support items with critically code 1 for a combat-essential end item are authorized PWRMR stock per MCO P4400.39.

b. Assigned critically code 4, which is required only for compliance with state and local laws, is authorized for initial GOL and system stocks only. Criticality code 2 items are authorized for system stock only.

2. The prescribed day levels of repair parts authorized for GOL are to adequately support the FMF using and supporting units during the demand development period and will be protected during this period. Average OST will be used to determine the initial GOL authorized a MEF.

3003. COMPUTATION OF GARRISON OPERATING LEVEL

1. Initial GOL for Consumable items. The initial GOL of spare parts and repair parts for using and supporting units will be based on predicted consumption rates within the average OST's.

a. Deviations. For deviations, refer to paragraph 1004.5, above. When critical support items are stocked as a result of one year computation, they will be stocked as numeric stockage objectives (NSO).

b. Equations. Applying the policies and guidance requires that the various elements of empirical data be transposed into mathematical quantities. The equation is constructed so that the total quantity of consumable repair parts stocked initially as GOL will be equal to the quantity of repair parts required during the average cumulative OST's of using units and support units.

A = Peacetime MRR per item per year.

A1 = Combat MRR per item per year.

B = Number of times the repair part is used in one end item.

C = Number of end items authorized using unit by NAVMC 1017, TAM, table of equipment (T/E), or supported by support units or employed by an entire MEF.

OST = Cumulative average OST

$$GOL = \frac{A \times B \times C \times OST}{\overline{360}}$$

In using the equation, all fractions in the result are dropped at the end of the computation.

c. Example. The following example is provided to illustrate the method for computing initial GOL for consumable items. The equation is applied to a repair part, such as a wheel bearing roller having an MRR of 0.5, authorized for removal and installation at organization level maintenance, used four times per end item, 112 end items employed by MEF and an OST of 120 days. The equation is applied as follows:

$$GOL = \frac{A \times B \times C \times OST}{\overline{360}} = \frac{0.5 \times 4 \times 112 \times 120}{\overline{360}} = 74$$

2. Initial GOL for Reparable Items. All initial reparable items will be positioned in maintenance floats. A separate maintenance float will be used for computation of operating and PWR assets. To arrive at authorized levels for reparable items, criteria different from those used for consumable items must be considered. The following terms are also used in the computations for PWRMR of reparable items.

a. Maintenance Float Replacement Rate (MFRR). The total number of times per month for all end items in use that an unserviceable item is replaced with a serviceable item. Replacement may be due to malfunction or the item having reached

the end of an administratively determined removal interval for purposes of preventive, scheduled maintenance, or safety considerations. When more reliable maintenance or engineering data are not available, the MRR of every item comprising the reparable item will be considered.

$$MFRR = \frac{A \times B \times C}{12}$$

b. RR. The percentage of the MFRR that is expected to be restored to a serviceable condition through maintenance action; the quantity of the MFRR anticipated to be repaired. Empirical maintenance and repair data reported by the FMF for the same or a similar reparable item will be used in determining the RR. In the event that FMF maintenance and repair data are not available, the RR will be determined from data provided by LSA or engineering data obtained from the provisioning list and engineering staff of the contractor.

c. RSR. The percentage of the MFRR anticipated to be washed out and to require replacement, simply stated as 1-RR.

d. RCT. The time in days normally required for a reparable item (F, H, D, or L) to pass through the various unserviceable stages from maintenance replacement until it is restored to a serviceable condition and returned to the float or system stock. This time includes such stages as removal, in-transit, under repair, etc. The empirical maintenance data reported by the FMF shall be used if available.

e. Equation for Initial Garrison Operating Float.

$$GOL = (RR \times MFRR) \times \frac{RCT}{30} + (RSR \times MFRR) \times \frac{OST}{30}$$

Example. The following illustrates the method for determining the various authorized levels using the following assumptions for the RR, RCT, and RSR:

A = 4.596 MRR

B = 1 use per end item

C = 100 end items supported

OST = 30 days

RR = .7

RCT = 20 days

RSR = (1-RR) = .3

Recoverability = D

(1) Computing the MFRR

$$MFRR = \frac{A \times B \times C}{12}$$

$$MFRR = \frac{4.596 \times 1 \times 100}{12} = 38.3$$

(2) Computing the initial GOL float

$$GOL = (RR \times MFRR) \times \frac{RCT}{30} + (RSR \times MFRR) \times \frac{OST}{30}$$

$$GOL = (.7 \times 38.3) \times \frac{20}{30} + (.3 \times 38.3) \times \frac{30}{30}$$

$$GOL = 26.81 \times \frac{20}{30} + 11.49 \times \frac{30}{30}$$

$$GOL = 17.8733 + 11.49 = 29.3633$$

$$GOL = 29$$

3004. COMPUTATION OF WAR RESERVE MATERIEL (WRM)

1. Consumable Repair Parts

a. Deviations. For deviations, refer to paragraph 1004.5. When critical support items are stocked as a result of a one year computation, they will be stocked as "stocked numeric items."

b. WRMR. A selected segment of the WRMR will be issued to the active forces as PWRMR and the remainder of the requirement OWRMR, normally stocks required for support from day 61 through 180, registered as follows:

(1) For support items financed by appropriated funds (SAC 2), requirements are computed but serve only as a retention level for any stocks held in the Marine Corps stores system.

(2) For stock funded support items (SAC 1), requirements are registered with the DoD IMM for follow-on support requirements.

$$WRMR = A1 \times B \times C \times \frac{\text{Support Period (days)}}{360}$$

(1) PWRMR (60 days). The 60 days, PWRMR held by the MEF highest supporter, constitute a portion of the full support requirements and is expressed as 60 days of combat consumption, and not based on OST. To determine the PWRMR (60 days) authorized, the following will be used:

$$\text{PWRMR (60 days)} = \frac{A(1) \times B \times C \times 60}{360}$$

If the predicted combat consumption of a critical support item fails to authorize at least one and the WRMR is equal to or greater than 1, then PWRMR = 1 and WRMR = WRMR - 1. Failing that, the following will be used:

$$\text{PWRMR (1 year)} = \frac{A(1) \times B \times C \times 360}{360}$$

NOTE: If the result from the one year computation is one or more, only one will be authorized for PWRMR (60 days).

(2) OWRMR. The resupply level (OWRMR) for each MEF is based on the difference between the WRMR and the PWRMR. The equation for computing a resupply is constructed as follows:

OWRMR = WRMR (Quantity) - PWRMR (Quantity)

2. Secondary Reparable Items

a. Deviations. For deviations, refer to paragraph 1004.5. When critical support items are stocked as a result of a one year computation, they will be stocked as "stocked numeric items."

b. Terminology. Terminologies used in computation of WRMR, PWRMR, and OWRMR that are different from GOL computations.

MFRR(1) = Monthly combat MRR (use A(1) to compute MFRR(1))

RSD = Repair Start Date. Day that intermediate maintenance activity is fully operational (D+30).

c. Equation for WRMR. A computation will be made for each MEF, to include the 4th MEF, for the full support period as follows:

$$\text{WRMR} = (\text{RR} \times \text{MFRR}_1) \times \frac{(\text{RCT} + \text{RSD})}{30} + (\text{RSR} \times \text{MFRR}_1) \times \frac{\text{Support Period}}{30}$$

d. Equation for PWRMR

$$\text{PWRMR (60 days)} = \text{MFRR(1)} \times \frac{\text{RCT} + \text{RSD}}{30}$$

RCT + RSD will not be greater than the initial support period of 60 days. If the predicted combat consumption of a critical support item fails to authorize at least one and WRMR is equal to or greater than one, then PWRMR = 1 and WRMR = WRMR - 1. Failing that, the following will be used:

$$\text{PWRMR} = \text{MFRR(1)} \times \frac{360}{30}$$

NOTE: If the result from the one year computation is one or more, only one will be authorized for the PWRMR (60-day) float.

e. Equation for OWRMR

OWRMR = WRMR (Quantity) - PWRMR (Quantity)

3005. COMPUTATION OF INITIAL SYSTEM STOCKS. In addition to developing the levels of initial issue and PWRMR, there remains those levels of system stocks required to support the entire density of end items in service until routine inventory management can establish a routine replenishment rate. The authorized levels of these stocks vary, depending on the average provisioning program, PCLT, RSR, whether the item is new to or established within the Marine Corps Supply System, and whether the item is managed by the Marine Corps or by an IMM.

1. Using the completion schedule in part I of the LAP letter, develop an initial program forecast period (PFP) for provisioning of initial system stock. To determine the cumulative program build-up, only one-half of each month's increment of end items is added to the sum of the preceding increments of end items. The PFP will be used to develop the Time-Weighted Average Monthly Program (TWAMP), which is the cumulative monthly operational units of a program during the program time base (PTB) divided by the number of months in the PTB. Figure 3-1 illustrates the development of PFP. Figure 3-2 illustrates the development of a TWAMP based on a different PTB.

2. A 12-month PFP will be used; however, if a PFP other than 12 months is recommended, the MCLB, Albany will forward such recommendations to the CG MCRDAC for review and approval.

3. The initial system stock levels (provisioning requirements objectives) will be based on the initial PFP, PTB (degree of management intensity; i.e., low, medium, high), TWAMP, and levels

authorized in appendix C and will consist of a procurement cycle (PC) requirement and a PCLT requirement. The initial system stock will be determined as follows:

	IOC MONTHS											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of end items placed in service each month	2	4	10	20	20	20	20	4	4	4	2	2
Cumulative program buildup	1	4	11	26	46	66	86	98	102	106	109	111

Figure 3-1.--Development of Initial Program Forecast Period (PFP). Example of End Item with 111 total over 12 month PFP.

	PTB/TWAMP
3 month (high intensity managed)	$1 + 4 + 11 = \frac{16}{3} = 5.33 = 5$
6 months (medium intensity managed)	$16 + 26 + 46 + 66 = \frac{154}{6} = 26$
12 Months	$154 + 86 + 98 + 102 + 106 + 109 + 111 = \frac{64}{12}$

Figure 3-2.--Development of TWAMP.

a. Consumable Repair Parts

(1) Provisioning requirements objective = PC + PCLT

$$\text{PC qty} = A \times B \times C \times \frac{PC}{360}$$

$$\text{PCLT qty} = A \times B \times C \times \frac{PCLT}{360}$$

Note that 3a(2), following, uses a TWAMP while the PC day level is authorized in appendix C, and the PCLT day level is the actual PCLT.

(2) Example

PTB = 6 months (medium intensity managed)

TWAMP = 26 (using example shown in chapter 4)

A = 4.596 MRR per item per year

B = 1 use per end item

C = 26 end items supported (TWAMP from figure 3-2)

PC = 90 days

PCLT = 60 days

$$\text{PCLT Qty} = \frac{4.596 \times 1 \times 26 \times 60}{360} = 19.9$$

$$\text{PC Qty} = \frac{4.596 \times 1 \times 26 \times 90}{360} = 29.9$$

Provisioning requirements objective = 19.9 + 29.9 = 49.8 = 49

b. Reparables

(1) Provisioning requirements objective = PC + PCLT

$$\text{PC qty} = \frac{(\text{RR qty} \times \text{RCT})}{30} + \frac{(\text{RSR qty} \times \text{PC})}{30}$$

$$\text{PCLT qty} = \text{RSR qty} \times \frac{\text{PCLT}}{30}$$

(2) Example of a depot reparable item

PCLT = 60 days

PC = 90 days

RCT = 20 days

RR qty = MFRR x RR

RSR qty = MFRR x RSR

$$\text{MFRR} = \frac{A \times B \times C}{12} = \frac{4.596 \times 1 \times 64}{12} = 24.5$$

RR qty = 24.5 x RR = 24.5 x .9 = 22.06

RSR qty = 24.5 x RSR = 24.5 x .1 = 2.45

Provisioning requirements objective =

$$\frac{(\text{RR qty} \times \text{RCT})}{30} + \frac{(\text{RSR qty} \times \text{PC})}{30} + \frac{(\text{RSR qty} \times \text{PCLT})}{30} =$$

$$\frac{(22.06 \times 45)}{30} + \frac{(2.45 \times 90)}{30} + \frac{(2.45 \times 60)}{30} =$$

33.09 + 7.35 + 4.9 = 45.34 = 45

(3) Example of a reparable item anticipated to be washed out below the depot level of maintenance (i.e., F or H).

PCLT = 60 days

PC = 90 days

RCT = 0 (item not normally repaired at this level)

RR qty = 0

RSR qty = MFRR x RSR

Provisioning requirements objective =

$$\frac{(\text{RR qty} \times \text{RCT})}{30} + \frac{(\text{RSR qty} \times \text{PC})}{30} + \frac{(\text{RSR qty} \times \text{PCLT})}{30} =$$

$$\frac{(0 \times 0)}{30} + \frac{(2.45 \times 90)}{30} + \frac{(2.45 \times 60)}{30} = 12.25 = 12$$

4. Initial system stock of new Marine Corps-managed items will be obtained to support end items procured for replenishment purposes. The initial PFP will be based on the drawdown quantity and phase-in period, when drawdown initial issue is anticipated. Otherwise, the initial PFP will be based on the reprocurement end item quantity for a 3-month program.

CHAPTER 4

INITIAL SUPPORT SCHEDULE, CONTROL, AND ISSUE

CHAPTER 4

INITIAL SUPPORT SCHEDULE, CONTROL, AND ISSUE

4000. INTRODUCTION. There is a continuing requirement for improving the accuracy and timeliness of placing an end item in service by the planned inservice date. Close coordination and control are required to assure that:

1. The authorized range and quantity of initial stockage levels for garrison operating, war reserve, and initial system stock are protected and available in the stores system by the planned RFI date.

2. The authorized range and quantity of initial support items are received by the using and supporting units by the planned in-service date.

3. The procedures for distributing and reporting receipt of initial issue support items are responsive to expedite the initial issue process, reduce depletion of initial system stock caused by duplicate shipment, provide adequate initial support, provide management reports with which to determine support deficiencies, and minimize delays in placing new equipment in-service. (See figure 4-1.)

4001. POLICY

1. To effectively schedule and control the progress and status of the initial support determination and acquisition and issue process, the initial support cycle is established as follows. (See figure 4-1.)

Initial Support Cycle

Phase	Events
Initial Provisioning	A1-A5
Initial Support Acquisition (PIO)	A5-B2
Initial Support Acquisition (Non-PIO)	A4-C2
Cataloging (PIO)	A4-D3
Supporting Publication	F1-F2
Initial Issue	G-J

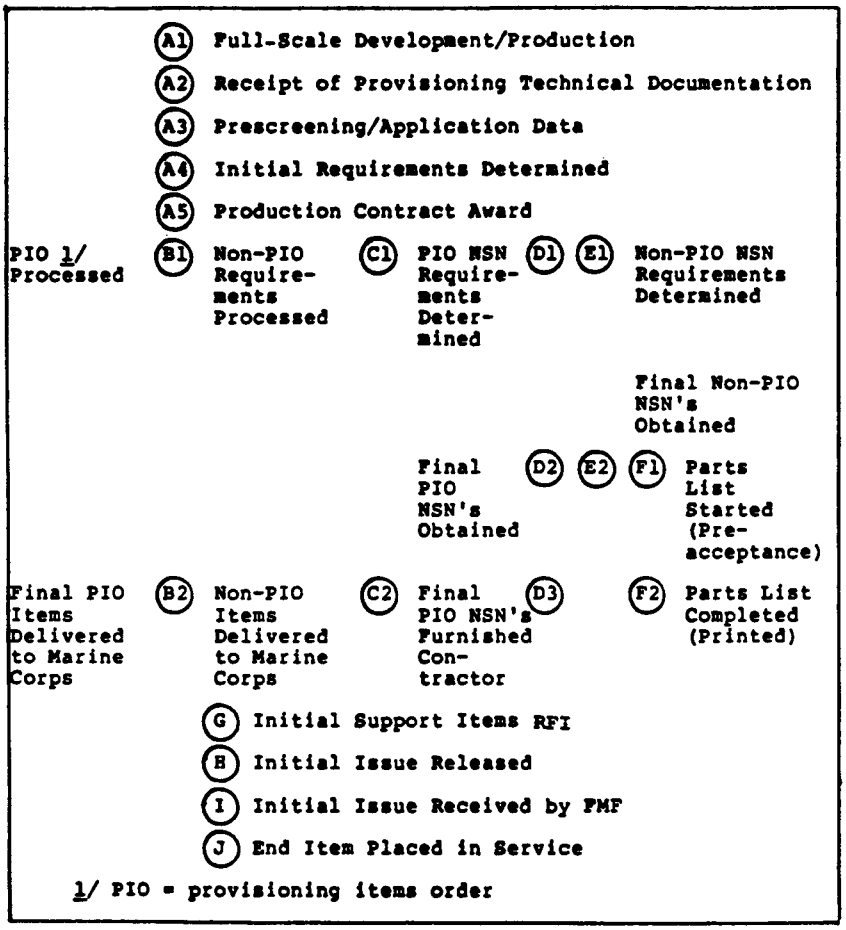

Figure 4-1.--Initial Support Cycle.

2. A master provisioning project number and schedule will be established for all end item procurements which require provisioning.

NOTE: More complex equipments may require multiple projects which would also require related schedules to facilitate provisioning. However, the multiple projects will be identified back to the master provisioning project number.

3. Initial issue procedures will be established for the identification, distribution, and receipt reporting of initial issues made directly to FMF general and special accounts. The initial issue will consist of the following:

a. Consumable and reparable repair parts required for initial GOL and PWRMR stocks for normal density equipment. CLD allowance for CLD equipment.

b. Parts and components list (SL-4 and SL-3).

4. Provisioning actions will be continued/terminated at the discretion of MCLB, Albany, when the Force commanders have reported receipt of the initial allowance of support items to support the end item, and this Manual and the end items have been placed in service.

5. Support items peculiar to the end item being replaced will be phased out at the time the new end item is placed in service.

4002. MCLB, ALBANY

1. The MCLB, Albany, shall:

a. Assign and perpetuate the provisioning project number in all correspondence regarding provisioning actions and data for the end items being provisioned.

b. Submit all provisioning performance schedules to the PM for inclusion in end item procurement document.

c. Provide the new equipment status report to the FMF with a copy to the PM.

d. Establish and maintain a provisioning system file. The data to be contained in this record will conform to the requirements cited herein:

(1) Purpose. The purpose of the provisioning system file is scheduling, establishing, and recording initial support requirements; controlling and sequencing the data items for

spare/repair parts publications; lodging the requirement for NSN's; and providing a listing of special tools required to support end items of equipment for an initial period of service. The provisioning system file will be active from time when the project number is established, through the period when the range and quantities of initial support items are determined, and when the initial issue is provided to the using/supporting units and the Force commanders have placed the end item in service. The provisioning system file will interface with the master inventory file lodging the initial requirements for procurement. Controls will be established to ensure that the integrity of provisioning requirements is maintained and necessary outputs are produced for field activities and inventory managers, as well as establishing the initial data elements for programs, such as budget, applications, etc.

(2) Recording of Requirements. Provisioning requirements will be loaded into the provisioning system file progressively throughout the period in which initial requirements are being determined. However, all requirements and data must, to the maximum extent possible, be loaded early in the initial provisioning phase at the time when initial requirements are determined. This is necessary to determine the status of support items required for initial support by comparing the requirements against the protected assets and dues. The manufacturer's reference number and Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code will be used for recording provisioning system file, pending assignment of an NSN.

(3) Processing Changes to the Provisioning System File. Changes which will jeopardize the milestone schedule for initial issue support projects shall be submitted as a change request to the material fielding plan. MCLB, Albany, will submit change requests as soon as it becomes known that the milestone schedule is in jeopardy.

(4) Processing the Provisioning System File

(a) The provisioning system file will provide the means to identify the end item equipment by project number for which initial stockage levels are being established. Stock levels will be determined and obtained to support the various levels cited in appendix c of the Manual and MCO P4400.39, per the policies previously outlined for each using and support organization authorized the end item. The provisioning system file provides the capability to identify each stock level authorized for its intended purpose. It assures acquisition of the total initial stockage level requirements and to assure that protection is afforded to the requirements to preclude depletion of stock levels for purposes other than that intended.

(b) Initial PIO will be prepared from the provisioning file for those selected items coded for the initial PIO.

(c) Initial requirements for items other than those being procured through the PIO will be screened against available, releasable assets on hand, in transit, and due in. Deficiencies will be filled to ensure availability prior to the scheduled RFI date.

(d) The provisioning system file furnishes appropriation data necessary for the preparation of supply support requests applicable to items under the responsibility of IMM or for new items which are item management coded for integrated management per DoD 4140.26-M.

(e) When directed by the MCRDAC PM's the initial issue should be released as follows:

1 Each FMF SASSY SMU should receive an initial issue control file (IICF) via Marine Corps Data Network (MCDN) in the format of figure 4-2. The IICF will contain consolidated information which will include the document number and quantity of each initial issue item to be released. Tailored information will be provided to identify those portions of each consolidated quantity in support of applicable using units.

2 Each SMU should receive file records applicable to initial provisioning accounts and activities supported by that SMU. For control purposes, the following SMU routing identifier codes (RIC) will be used in the identification of IICF records.

RIC	SMU
MC3	SASSY Management Unit 1st FSSG, FMFPac, Camp Pendleton
MK3	SASSY Management Unit 1st Marine Brigade, FMFPac FPO San Francisco
ML3	SASSY Management Unit 2d FSSG, FMFLant, Camp Lejeune
MR3	SASSY Management Unit 3d FSSG, FMFPac, FPO San Francisco
MT3	SASSY Management Unit Communications-Electronics School, MCB, Twentynine Palms

RIC	SMU
MC9	SASSY Management Unit Marine Corps Tactical System Support Activity, MCB, Camp Pendleton MPS
MM1	SASSY Management Unit 4th Marine Division, FMF, USMCR, New Orleans
MV3	MCLB, Albany (MPS)

3 Initial issue provisioning accounts have been established and/or designated in each major command for receiving initial issue repair parts. These accounts are as follows:

SMU	AC	FMFLant Commodity
ML3	MML500	All consumables and reparables for FMFLant units
MR3	MMR129	All consumables for WestPac units
MR3	MMF130	All reparables for WestPac units
MK3	MMK105	All consumables for MidPac units
MK3	MMFA52	All reparables for MidPac units
MC3	MMC160	All consumables for EastPac units
MC3	MMFIP8	All reparables for EastPac units
	Communications-Electronics School, MCB, Twentynine Palms	
MT3	M91020	All consumables
MT3	MMFIP2	All reparables
	Marine Corps Engineer School, MCB, Camp Lejeune	
	M93050	Consumable items
ML3	MML500	Reparable items (mark for MMFAF5)
	Motor Transport School Company, Marine Corps Service Support School, MCB, Camp Lejeune	
	M93053	Consumable items (mark for M93087)

Motor Transport School Company, Marine Corps Service Support School, MCB, Camp Lejeune--Continued

ML3	MML500	Reparable items (mark for MMFAF5)

Assault Amphibian School, Schools Battalion, MCB, Camp Pendleton

	M33800	Consumable items
MC3	MMFAG8	Reparable items

Test Instrument Repair School, Schools Branch, MCLB, Albany

	M94978	All consumable items
	MFAH2	All reparable items

Small Missile Maintenance School, Schools Branch MCLB, Albany

NON	M94978	All consumable items
	MFAH2	All reparable items

Marine Corps Tactical System Support Activity, MCB, Camp Pendleton

MC9	MMFAM4	Reparable items
MC9	M00978	Consumable items

School of Infantry Training, MCB, Camp Lejeune

	M93055	Consumable items
ML3	MML500	Reparable items (mark for MMFAF5)

School of Infantry Training, MCB, Camp Pendleton

MC3	MMFAG8	Reparable items
MC3	M33250	Consumable items

The Basic School, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, MCB, Quantico

	M30370	Reparable items
	M30370	Consumable items

The Basic School, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, MCB, Quantico--Continued

MV3	M55101	MPS-1
	M55102	MPS-2
	M55103	MPS-3
	MMV410	Norway

4 The IICF records will be identified as consolidated by a type code C or as tailored by a type code T in card column 9 of each record. Each SASSY SMU will be notified of release of an initial issue by message with an information copy to applicable Force commanders.

5 Non-SASSY activities (those not having AUTODIN capabilities) will be notified by MCLB, Albany, by letter with the consolidated/tailored listing as an enclosure. Monthly reporting of receipts for IIP material will be accomplished by annotating receipt quantities on the listing and returning a copy to MCLB, Albany.

6 Materiel release orders (MRO), identified by an alpha character A, B, or C in the 11th digit of the document number will be generated. These MRO's will release available protected assets required for initial issue. Concurrently, back orders will be generated for deficient requirements. The MRO's that are prepared and used to affect an initial issue will be assigned a priority as directed by MCLB, Albany.

7 The issue and receipt of initial issue as reported by SMU's will be monitored to identify and expedite deficiencies and provide applicable MILSTRIP status as feedback to consolidate initial issue recipients.

2. Action required of the remote storage activities (RSA) MCLB's, Albany and Barstow.

a. Process MRO's applicable to the initial issue which are identified by the alpha character A, B in CC 40 and an alpha character G in CC 54 per normal mechanization of warehousing and shipping procedures. The MRO will identify the equipment concerned by the provisioning project number CC's 57-59.

b. Take action to assemble the complete initial issue in holding areas, pack in the least number of containers practicable, and ship the materiel to the appropriate SASSY provisioning or special account. Each package will include the identification of the equipment supported and the three-digit provisioning project number. The package materiel will be consolidated for shipment to each consignee represented by the

MRO's. Shipping containers will be marked "initial provisioning initial issue repair parts for (nomenclature of the end item, model, item designator (ID) number, and project number)." Do not include the end item NSN on initial issue repair parts packages or shipping containers.

c. Make every effort to provide delivery of all initial issue to the consignee in advance of, or concurrent with, delivery of the end item.

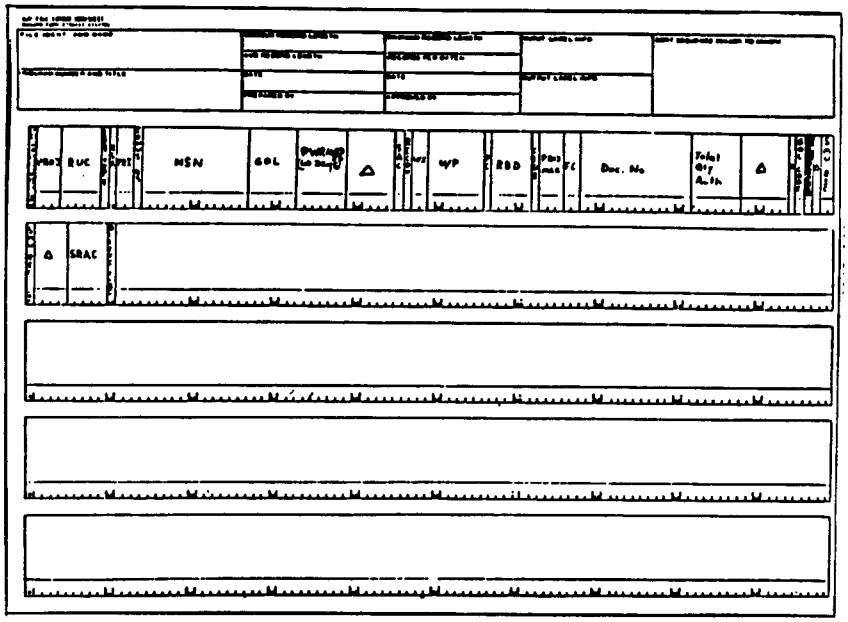

Figure 4-2.--Initial Issue Control File.

4-12

LEGEND

Field Name	Length in BYTES	Applicability	Record Type
PROJ	3	Identifies initial issue project for which release is being made.	C, T
UC	5	Reporting unit code of initial issue AC/using unit	C, T
LIST TYPE	1	Identifies record as to whether it is for consolidated initial issue (Code C) or for tailored initial issue (Code T) to a using unit for CLD end items.	C, T
RSA	1	Reserved for MCLB, Albany, use only.	N/A
PRI	2	Priority under which initial issue will be made.	C
CONUS O/S	1	Reserved for MCLB, Albany, use only.	N/A
NSN	13	NSN.	C, T
GOL	6	GOL. Applicable to list type record.	C, T
PWRMR (60 days)	6	PWRMR (60 days) quantity applicable to list type record.	C, T
	6	Blank field.	
SAC	1	Stores accounting code.	C, T
RECOV	1	Recoverability code.	C, T
U/I	2	Unit of issue.	C, T

Figure 4-2.--Initial Issue Control File--Continued.

Field Name	Length in BYTES	Applicability	Record Type
U/P	7	Unit price.	C
PC	1	Purpose code, reserved for MCLB, Albany, use only.	C
RDD	5	RDD. Reserved for MCLB, Albany, use only.	C
CLDI	1	CLD. Indicator (space or L)	C, T
PROJ MGR	3	Reserved for MCLB, Albany, use only.	C,
FC	2	Fund code.	C
DOC NO	14	Document number under which the IIP release will be made.	C
TOTAL QTY AUTH	6	Total quantity to be released or authorized, as applicable.	C, T
GOL CODE	1	Code identifies method used to determine the GOL quantity. A space indicates normal computations. Code "E" indicates a forced quantity.	T
PWRMR (60 DAYS) CODE	1	Code identifies method used to determine the PWRMR (60 days) level of supply. A space indicates normal level, a "1" indicates a 180-day level, and "F" indicates the quantity or level of supply is a forced quantity.	C, T
SMU RIC	3	RIC of SMU supporting IIP accounts and using units receiving IIP project.	C, T

Figure 4.2--Initial Issue Control File--Continued.

Field Name	Length in BYTES	Applicability	Record Type
SRAC	5	Special requirements activity code. Activity code of the IIP account which will receive initial shipment of IIP materiel for future release by the Force commander to using activities.	C, T

Figure 4-2.--Initial Issue Control File--Continued.

d. When appropriate, ship multipacks by consolidation of more than one initial issue project. Each separate package within the multipack will be identified by initial issue project numbers.

e. Identify initial issue packages which are shipped through the postal system by a rubber stamp marking in the extreme lower right-hand corner of the package face that reads as follows:

INITIAL PROVISIONING
INITIAL ISSUE REPAIR PARTS

FOR:

1 1/2" ID:

PROJ:

The end item nomenclature will be penned on the "FOR" line, end item identification number will be penned on the "ID" line, and the provisioning initial issue project number will be penned on the "PROJ" line.

f. Ship initial issue package by traceable means.

3. Actions required by SMU's or using units:

a. Using the IICF, establish expected material receipts for each record there into the IIP account identified by the applicable document number. Screen all NSN's for excess assets that could be used to fill, or partially fill, the required initial issue quantity. When an excess item matches an expected materiel receipt record which represents an outstanding due, the SMU should apply the excess material. A MILSTRIP cancellation document (document identifier code (DIC) AC), either partial or

complete as appropriate, will be prepared and submitted to the MCLB, Albany, for the provisioning document whose quantity is satisfied in whole or part by excesses.

b. Process receipts for IIP materiel on a routine basis taking care to ensure that IIP materiel is not mixed with operating stock prior to release by the Force commander. On the last day of the month, prepare and submit to the MCLB, Albany, DIC BP3 reports on each IIP document for all IIP projects not yet released by Force commanders to the general account. Reporting shall be discontinued when a document is completed (all materiel received), in which case a final DIC BP3 report will be submitted with an "F" (receipt indicator--final) in CC (BYTE) 7 of the report. DIC BP3 reports will be submitted by AUTODIN.

c. When directed by the Force commander, release initial issue to the general account for normal density end items and to using units for CLD end items per the initial issue quantities prescribed in the IICF tailored records. Ensure that the release and distribution of materiel is coordinated with the requiring organization and the accountable organization when these are not the same.

d. Only two AC’s will be established for provisioning accounts (one for consumables and one for reparables). The AC’s should be unique and contain only provisioning assets for projects that have not been placed in service. All reject status, lost shipment, erroneous items, and questions should be directed to the CG MCLB, ILS Mobile Equipment/Ordnance Division, or ILS Communication-Electronic/Missile Division, Albany, GA 31704-5000.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

1. Criticality Code. Indicates whether or not there exists acute requirement for the item in its application to the end item.

2. DEMIL. The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment and/or material. The term includes mutilation, dumping at sea, scrapping, melting, burning, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment and material for its originally intended military or lethal purpose.

3. Discrete Consumable. An item that cannot be repaired but its failure will render the end item inoperative or seriously degrade its operation.

4. End Item. A final combination of end products, component parts, and/or materials which are ready for their intended use; e.g., ship, tank, mobile machine shop, aircraft, and ground support equipment.

5. Garrison Operating Level. The support items required to support day-to-day operations of the FMF while in garrison.

6. Initial System Stock. Stocks of Marine Corps-managed items which are required to provide replenishment supply during the demand development period.

7. Maintenance Code. Codes assigned to support items to indicate the maintenance levels authorized to perform the required maintenance functions.

8. Maintenance Replacement Rate. Rate indicating the number of expected failures over a given period.

9. Maintenance Significant Item. Repair/spare parts that analysis has determined to be required to support a maintenance action.

10. Provisioning. The management process of determining and acquiring the range and quantity of support items necessary to operate and maintain an end item of materiel for an initial period of service.

11. Provisioning Control Date. The date when the protection period for initial issue items begin.

12. Recoverability Code. Codes assigned to support items to indicate the disposition action of unservicable support items.

13. Repair Parts. Those support items that are coded to be not reparable (i.e., consumable items).

14. RFI Date. The date that all support items are available for shipment to the FMF.

15. Source Code. Codes assigned to support items to indicate the manner of acquiring items for the maintenance, repair, or overhaul of end items.

16. Spares. Those support items that are coded to be reparable.

17. Support Equipment. Those equipment items that are not a part of an end item but are required in the operation and maintenance of the end item.

18. Support Items. Items subordinate to or associated with an end item (i.e., spares, repair parts, tools, test equipment, and sundry materials) and required to operate, service, repair, or overhaul an end item.

APPENDIX B

SAIP PROCEDURES

1. Item Selection Criteria

a. The SAIP is intended to be applied to selected reparables and consumables which are judged to benefit from the consolidation of orders to support both production and spares requirements. The SAIP is appropriate when the following criteria are met:

(1) The economics of scale achieved by combining spares orders with production orders substantially exceeds any added administrative costs.

(2) The item has been screened to ensure that government-owned assets have been considered in computing net provisioning requirements.

(3) Risk of design obsolescence is manageable.

b. Items subject to SAIP include those in support of:

(1) Production of the end items.

(2) Initial requirements.

(3) Replenishment requirements.

(4) Foreign military sales requirements.

(5) War reserve requirements.

(6) Life-of-type buys.

2. Acquisition From Prime Contractor Versus Subcontractors. The SAIP may be used in procurement from prime contractors or through direct procurement from subcontractors who are design control activities. The subcontractor is the preferred source for obtaining material to be provided under SAIP procedures because of the expectation of prime contractor surcharges. Control, cost factors, and available contractual arrangements with the prime contractor and subcontractors can influence the decision to acquire materiel from the prime contractor or the subcontractor.

3. Timing of Orders and Trade-Off Analyses

a. Production ordering occurs periodically. The timespan which affords the opportunity to order additional quantities at the same time as the production quantities are orders referred to as the "ordering window." Prime contractors shall be

required to furnish the Government with the ordering windows for SAIP items. This becomes the basis for timing orders for other requirements. If, to time spare or repair parts orders to coincide with the production ordering window, it becomes necessary to order earlier than a procurement leadtime away from when the materiel is needed, a trade-off analysis must be made. If the advantages of combining production outweigh the disadvantages, SAIP should be employed.

b. The trade-off analyses must consider the following:

(1) The unit price and extended price of a SAIP order versus separate orders for production quantities and spares.

(2) The cost to order (those costs associated with the determination of requirements, processing of a purchase request, and subsequent contract actions through receipt of the order into the inventory control point system) associated with a SAIP order versus separate orders for production quantities and spares.

(3) Any additional inventory holding costs resulting from payment or delivery of materiel before it is needed.

(4) Any special surcharges associated with SAIP.

(5) Any other pertinent factors.

4. Contracting and Negotiations

a. It is preferable to include SAIP requirements in the request for proposal for full-scale development. The primary advantages are these:

(1) The acquisition is still in a competitive mode.

(2) It offers an early commitment to a SAIP spares strategy.

(3) It allows competing contractors to use this leverage with their subcontractors, thereby enhancing the potential for combining installation and spares orders when the production lines are open.

b. When developing the contractual instruments to implement SAIP the following considerations should be included in contractual coverage clauses:

(1) The contract shall require that the contractor combine materiel orders and manufacturing actions for spares and items to be installed on the system or subsystem when ordered to do so by the Government.

(2) The contract shall require that the contractor provide data to verify that pricing of items for production installation and spares is uniform and consistent. This data will be used in determining application of SAIP for follow-on procurement.

(3) Configuration control shall be maintained for on-order spares as well as for items to be installed during production of the primary system or subsystem. Contractual language shall be used which assures that:

(a) Unusable items are not procured.

(b) Contractors identify any government orders with possible adjustment to the order.

(4) To preclude additional inventory holding costs that might result from delivery of spares before they are needed, a contractual clause requiring that the contractor deliver the spares concurrent with the supported end item may be used.

c. When applying SAIP direct from subcontractors, the following additional steps must be followed:

(1) The prime contract must contain provisions for identification of the design control activities early enough in the production cycle to allow separate negotiation of SAIP requirements.

(2) The prime contractor's installation order schedule must be available to the Government sufficiently in advance to properly time the processing of SAIP orders.

(3) SAIP orders placed with the subcontractor must contain clauses that ensure that items are delivered in the same configuration as the items obtained under the prime contractor's installation orders.

d. When applying SAIP with the prime contractor.

(1) The contract shall require the prime contractor to ensure that orders for items manufactured by subcontractors are placed directly with the last organization to add value to the item through either a manufacturing or inspection process. For this action, the prime may add an administrative charge to each SAIP order. The contract shall not allow any other charge to be added by the prime except for handling, packaging, and testing costs associated with the delivery as a spare part.

(2) For spares, the prime contractor shall be held responsible for monitoring the manufacturer's production or

procurement schedules and for delivering that information to the prime provisioning activity. In addition, the prime shall be held responsible for ensuring that the asset is always delivered in the appropriate configuration.

5. Cost Avoidance Verification. It is of considerable interest to acquisition and funds managers to know the value of SAIP in avoiding unnecessary costs. However, quantitative techniques are not available currently to establish auditable saving resulting from SAIP. The reason for this is that under SAIP the contractor is contractually committed to providing spares at the negotiated price; it is merely speculation as to what the negotiated price might have been had SAIP not been applied. The contractor may be asked for an estimate of the price for separate, unconsolidated orders, but without the registration process and resultant contract, cost benefits of SAIP can only be estimated. Nevertheless, it is still desirable to develop estimates of benefits. Seek to obtain estimates of the prices of order if they had not been consolidated with production orders, and to maintain the capability to estimate the total cost benefit of SAIP for their programs. However, caution should be exercised to avoid expenditure of significant resources on the part of either the Government or contractors for the sole purpose of developing precise cost avoidance determinations.

6. Audit. Proper evaluation of contractor's price proposals must be conducted to ensure that prices for spares and identical items used in the production of end items reflect savings as a result of combined ordering. When the prospective contract meets the threshold for field pricing support in Federal Acquisition Regulation, Subsection 15.805-5(a) (1); DoD Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, Subsection 15.805-5(a) (1); or the Defense Acquisition Regulation 3-801.5(b) (1); the contracting officer shall request the cognizant Defense Contract Audit Agency office to, as part of its overall review, ascertain if the contractor or subcontractor has abided by the SAIP agreement. The administrative contracting officer cognizant of the field pricing effort will determine the scope of review necessary.

APPENDIX C

INITIAL SYSTEM STOCK OPERATING LEVEL
(PROVISIONING REQUIREMENTS OBJECTIVE)

Marine Corps-managed	Consumables 90 days (PC) plus PCLT 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/	Reparables 90 days (PC) plus PCLT 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/
Integrated Management by Other Services/Agencies 6/	Not Authorized	

1/ When the computed 90 day PC initial provisioning requirements quantity for an already established Marine Corps-managed item is considered significant, the demand base for that item will be increased by the provisioning estimate; and RO will be recalculated. The provisioning estimate will be based on a 90 day PC only, and not include PCLT.

2/ If computations fail to authorize stockage, a limited quantity of critical code 1 items may be stocked for insurance purposes only. However, if the item is stocked as an insurance item at the retail level, no system stock is authorized. Insurance items may be stocked at retail or wholesale level, but not at both levels.

3/ When computing initial system stock requirements, an analysis will be performed to determine if a cost savings can be realized through the use of an economic-buy-quantity

4/ NSO items may be stocked as retail and system stock.

5/ Initial system stock of Marine Corps-managed items will be protected from disposal during the 2-year demand development period. If, at the end of the 2-year period, an item so protected has had no usage, the protection period will be extended an additional 2 years.

6/ An IMM is a single agency which exercises total DoD management responsibility or a Federal supply group/class, commodity, or item.

APPENDIX D

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AAC	Acquisition Advice Code
ALO	Advance Logistics Order
ALT	Administrative Lead Time
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
BSSG	Brigade Service Support Group
CBIL	Common and Bulk Items List
CC	Card Column
CLD	Critical Low Density
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CONUS	Continental United States
DEMIL	Demilitarization
DIC	Document Identifier Code
DIDS	Defense Integrated Data Systems
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DSC	Defense Services Center
DWT	Division Wing Team
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FMF	Fleet Marine Force
FMFLant	Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic
FMFPac	Fleet Marine Force, Pacific
FSSG	Force Service Support Group

GOL	Garrison Operating Level
GSA	General Services Administration
ID	Item Designator
IICF	Initial Issue Control File
IIP	Initial Issue Provisioning
ILSP	Integrated Logistics Support Plan
IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager
IOC	Initial Operational Capability
IPB	Illustrated Parts Breakdown
LAP	Letter of Adoption and Procurement
LORA	Level of Repair Analysis
LSA	Logistic Support Analysis
LSAR	Logistic Support Analysis Record
LT	Letter of Transmittal
MAW	Marine Aircraft Wing
MCAGCC	Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center
MCB	Marine Corps Base
MCLB	Marine Corps Logistics Base
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MCRDAC	Marine Corps Research, Development, and Acquisition Command
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
MFRR	Maintenance Float Replacement Rate
MHIF	Master Header Information File
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issuing Procedures
MIMMS	Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System

MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request
MRO	Materiel Release Order
MRR	Maintenance Replacement Rate
MSQ	Maximum Support Quantity
NSN	National Stock Number
NSO	Numeric Stockage Objective
O&MMC	Operations and Maintenance, Marine Corps
OST	Order Ship Time (formerly Day Levels)
OWRMR	Operational War Reserve Materiel Requirements
PC	Procurement Cycle
PCLT	Procurement Cycle Lead Time
PFP	Program Forecast Period
PGD	Provisioning Guidance Data
PIO	Provisioned Items Order
PM	Program Manager
PMC	Procurement, Marine Corps
PP&P	Preservation, Packaging, and Packing
PTB	Program Time Base
PTD	Provisioning Technical Documentation
PWRMR	Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel Requirement
PWO	Procurement Work Order
RCN	Resource Category Number
RCP	Request for Contractual Procurement (formerly MIPR)
RCT	Repair Cycle Time
RFI	Ready for Issue

RIC	Routing Identifier Code
RIP	Reparable Issue Point
ROC	Required Operational Capability
RR	Replacement Rate
RSD	Repair Start Date
RSA	Remote Storage Activity
RSR	Resupply Rate (Washout Rate)
SAIP	Spares Acquisition Integrated with Production
SASSY	Supported Activities Supply System
SFA	Stock Fund Account
SMR	Source, Maintenance, Recoverability
SMRC	Source, Maintenance, Recoverability Code
SMU	Sassy Management Unit
SSR	Supply Support Request
TAM	Table of Authorized Materiel
T/E	Table of Equipment
TP	Transition Plan
TWAMP	Time-Weighted Average Month’s Program
WRMR	War Reserve Materiel Requirement
WS/EM	Weapon System/Equipment Manager

APPENDIX E

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

DoD-I-4140.26M	Defense Integrated Materiel Management for Consumable Items
DoD-I-4140.40	Provisioning of End Items of Materiel
DoD-I-4245.12	Spares Acquisition Integrated with Production
MCO 4000.10	Instruction and Policy on TAM Type 3 Items Held by Active Reserve Forces
MCO P4105.xx	Integrated Logistics Support Manual
MCO 4200.22	Marine Corps Replenishment Parts Breakout Program
MCO 4400.16	Uniform Material Movement and Issue Priority System
MCO P4400.39	War Reserve Policy Manual
MCO P4400.77	Technical Data Management Manual
MCO P4400.82	Regulated/Controlled Integrated Material Manual
MCO 4400.120	Joint Regulation, Uniform Source Maintenance and Recoverability Code
MCO P4400.150	Consumer Level Supply Policy Manual
MCO 4420.5	Diminishing Manufacturing Source and Materiel Shortage
MCO P4790.7	Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System Auto Information System
MCO 4856.1	Marine Corps Maintenance Policy
MCO 6700.2	Medical and Dental (Class VIII) Materiel for Support of the FMF
MIL-C-82177	General Specification for Commercial Repair Parts Support